## GOVERNOR'S , MESSAGE.

A Business Paper on the Condition of the State.

A VERY GRATIFYING DOCUMENT

In Which the Wonderful Progress of State Development is Reviewed Figures That Are Almost Startling in Their Significance-Important Recommendations to the Legislature-Various Reforms Suggested. All the State Institutious in Good Condition According to the Gov-

CHARLESTON, W. VA., Jan. 9 .- Following is an abstract of the message of Gov. MacCorkte to the legislature:

To the members of the senate and house of delegates:
GENTLEMEN: -- I have the honor to lay

Gentlemen:—I have the honor to lay before you my first blennial message. I extend to you the most cordial welcome, and hope that your service may be pleasant to you as well as conducive to the good of the state.

As directed by the law it is my duty to report to you the condition of the state, and to recommend what legislation I shall deem expedient. I believe the condition of the state to be unexampled in her history. Her finances are in the best condition; her growth in material prosperity is almost without a precedent; her institutions have been managed with an eye single to the good of the state; and if there is any corruption in any official board or state institution it has so far escaped the most tation it has so far escaped the most rigid investigation. Our sister states look with surprise when they see our wonderful progress on the road to prosperity and wealth. Our own people, who thought they knew, and correctly estimated, our hidden wealth, are amazed when the hands of progress have disclosed to them treasures of which they had not the faintest concention.

New minerals and new oil fields are ally astounding the world with the ast possibilities of wealth within our orders. In nearly all reports the coal area of the state has been placed at six-teen thousand square miles. New dis-coveries of coal and new investigation place the amount at not less than seven-

teen thousand square miles.

Upon this vital question of material wealth I will be pardoned for the introduction of specific illustrations.

OIL DEVELOPMENT.

In 1888 the production of oil was 119,-448 barrels; in 1892 the oil output of this state, in round numbers, was 3,-700,000 barrels, which were sold for 22,100,000 barross, which were soid for \$2,100,000. This is not all! In the amazing increase since that year, well-informed men believe we have seen but a small earnest of the future. In 1893 the rich stream had swelled into a majestic river. It is difficult for

into a majestic river. It is difficult for the mind to grasp the increase of nearly five million barrels over 1892, making for the year 1893 about \$3,400,000 barrels, which sold at an average of sixty cents per barrel, and poured into the hands of our people more than \$5,000,000, an increase in clear income of \$3,000,000 in one year.

The report for the year 1894 is not yet.

in one year.

The report for the year 1894 is not yet made. I am informed, however, that the tabulation for the early months of this year as completed shows that the daily output was 27,000 barrels, which sold at an average of eighty-one cents per barrel, making an average daily yield to our people of \$21,870. At this rate the oil production for West Virginia for 1894 will amount to more than \$8,000,000, showing the enormous increase of \$3,000,000 over 1892. This production has been accomplished with the rich sands barely touched, and the supposed oil territory scarcely invaded. Our possibilities of production will be more keenly apprecaited when it is seen from a composite that the territory scarcely invaded. more keenly apprecated when it is seen from every possible indication that the oil belt extends from Wetzel and Marion counties, on the northern, to Wayne and Logau, on the southern border.

AS A COAL STATE. In the production of coal and coke the state has increased her proportionate lead. She is now fourth in coal and ate lead. She is now fourth in coal and second in coke production. As an illustration, Kanawha and Fayette counties alone produced one twenty-seventii (1-27) of the coal mined in the United States. At the present rate of progress, in from three to four years West Virginia will be the third coal produing state; and from five to six years, she will be second, from six to eight years, the proud and rich old commercial commonwealths of Ohio, Illinois and Pennsylvania must step aside and bow in sylvania must stop uside and bow in obedience, whilst our state passes ahead, easily the first in this great commercial rate. This is a wonderful increase, when you understand that in 1876, the state was concerningly me mercial rate. This is a wonderful increase, when you understand that in 1876 the state was comparatively unknown as a coal producing state, and in that year, there were mined within her borders less than 900,000 tons of coal, but that she produced 1,100,000 in 1877;—1,400,000 tons in 1879;—2,240,000 tons in:1882;—4,000,000 tons in 1889;—6,231,880 tons in 1893;—9,220,000 tons in 1891;—10,708,578 tons in 1893; and, notwithstanding the strike and unprecedented lockouts and the business depression, the state produced 9,428,065 tons in 1894.

OTHER INDUSTRIES.

In the production of coke, unsurpassed in quality, the state is second in the union. Her increase of from 228,000 tons in 1884, to 9,428,035 tons in 1894, is another instance of her vast and varied

progress and unlimited capability.

In the production of lumber the state is still maintaining her advanced posi-tion. She has the largest body of hard wood in the union, and within her borders is one-third of all the poplar norders is observed of all the popular timber in the United States. Our annual product is more than 125,000,000 feet of popular, 75,000,000 feet of hard wood, 50,000,000 feet of spruce, with millions of feet of pine. Notwithstanding this vast out-put which increases year, we have within our state great forests which lever heard the rythm of the woodman's axe, and scarcely ever the sound of the human voice.

In all of the productions of the farm

and manufactory, the states's progress has been most satisfactory and pleas-ing. Her cities and towns show a very marked and healthy ratio of increase in population, and capital invested in business. The mortgage indebtedness of our people, is, with the exception of

of our people, is, with the exception of a few western states, as low as any state in the union. Our taxes are comparatively low. New enterprises are being undertaken; new rallroads are being built, opening up and developing new regions which add their quota to the gathering volume of our trade.

The finances of the state are in better condition than they have ever been during her history. This will be appreciated when we take into consideration the financial troubles into which the country has been plunged for the past year. Notwithstanding this bad conditwithstanding this bad condition of affairs, to which was added the fact that the last legislature made lar-ger appropriations than were ever be-

fore known, we are able to present the splendid financial statement which follows:

This balance is made up of the following funds:

Total ... At the beginning of the flacal year 1893-'94 there was,

In the Treasury the sum of 569,261 63 of. \$569,361 63 feeelpts from all sources during the fiscal year ending Sept 30, 1831..... 1,659,703 43

This balance is made up of the following funds:

Total.....

The governor follows with a detailed statement from the auditor of the probable receipts at the treasury for the ending September 30, 1895, the 

Leaving a probable balance of ..... 5 206,420 00 Making a total of. The estimated receipts for the School
Find are \$23,000 00
Add balance on hand \$252,745 91

Making a total of .... The estimated probable receipts at the treasury for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1896, are: ...\$ 656,600 00

Leaving a probable balance of ..... \$ 382,429 06 The governor recommends the greatest economy in public expenditures, and says the different state institutions have observed that rule. He says:

THE STATE INSTITUTIONS.

For the state institutions I bespeak the most searching investigation by the legislature. I desire no white-washing reports, but court the most careful inspection of both the financial and domestic management of any or all of them. When I came into the chief ex-ecutive office of this state it was under a solemn determination to see that the state received full benefit for every dollar expended and I have studiously ad-hered to that idea. I have in several instances largely re-organized institu-tions, not that there was any gross mismanagement or corruption in their ad ministration, but for the reason that the management of the institutions and the executive did not agree upon the policy to be pursued.

There are no known abuses or neg-

There are no known abuses or neg-lect, and the boards have been uni-versally requested by me to be rigid in their demands for a strictly pure and unselfish service on the part of officials and employes, and summary removal in case of neglect and inefficiency has been

by me vigorously insisted upon and has been as vigorously carried into effect. He commends the reports of the hos-pitals for the insane and says these in-stitutions are in excellent condition and well managed. As to the Spencer asylum he recommends that no additional buildings be erected until it can be ascertained that there is a sufficient water supply, which is now lacking. The appropriations made for that purpose by the last legislature are unexpended outhis account. this account.

PENITENTIARY. This institution has been splendidly

managed by its board and officers. A number of important improvements have been made. A new hospital has been provided, the warden's building been provided, the warden's building has been completely overhauled, 404 new cells have been constructed, and new regulations looking to the good of the convicts have been established. The financial adars have been admin-The financial atlairs have been administered in a very able manner and the utmost economy has been practiced. The treasurer had on hands September 30, 1894, \$4,017.05 unexpended. Beginning with the fiscal year October 1, 1892, there were 352 convicts in the pentlentiary; at the beginning of the fiscal year, October 1, 1893, there were 390; at the end of the fiscal year ending September 30, 1894, there were 463 convicts. There are only 465 cells, and the authorities ask for sufficient appropriation to construct the number adequate to the needs of the institution. I surto the needs of the institution. I sug gest that the request should be granted. The discipline of the justitution has been very good. Fewer punishments than ever have been required and the institution is in aplendid condition.

THE COLORED INSTITUTE. V The report for this institution is submitted. It has been very successfully managed both from a financial and professional standpoint. No work can be more important than the education of the colored race of our state and coun-

try.
The most perplexing question to-day, The most perplexing question to-day, confronting the republic, is the race question, and, in my judgment, the easiest way to solve it, is to educate and upbuild the colored race. This is a duty which we owe to the colored people, not simply because the cold letter of the law demands it, but because we better the condition of the republic by sea dains.

The deaf, dumb and blind institu-The deaf, dumb and blind institu-tion is in good condition, the total num-ber of pupils enrolled being 182. The reform school, he says, has justified its creation, and its administration is splendid. During the year 63 boys have been admitted, and 209 since the opening of the school. The university has never been more prosperous. The governor refers to the recuried changes, but all is now har-monious.

He commends the work of the state board of health and recommends an increased appropriation.

STATE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE. This board has been very earnest in its labors, and very active as well as successful in its efforts to encourage intelligent farming. A large part of our state is dependent upon agriculture, and when the farmer is prosperous the whole body politic feels the impulse of his prosperity. Our farmers are be-

ginning to see that it does not pay to compote with the purely agricultural country of the west in the raising of large grain. The future success of the West Virginia farmer lies in the raising of the smaller grains, the cultivation of the market products, the fruits, and vegetables, and the intelligent preparation of the dairy products for sale. The opening of mine and manufactory in almost every valley will enable him to make the change rapidly and prosperously and will furnish him with a market from which he can garner far more wealth than he could under the old system of the cultivation of the larger area. This board is intelligently introducing this lesson and doing real and substantial good to the farmers of the state. It has adopted new methods; it is publishing a magazine which is widely read and if encouraged as I hope it will be by the legislature the board will render much assistance to our state.

THE STATE BANK EXAMINES. The work of this officer is before you. It shows a very healthy state of finances in West Virginia; that no bank failure took place within the state during the panic of 1893, and only one suspension; that the resources of state banks in West Virginia during 1893 amounted to \$12,048,425 \$4, and resources of na-tional banks for the same period amounted to \$13,497,195 27, making a total of \$25,545,621 11.

I recommend to the legislature that the law relating to the examination and public statements of banks, be revised, public statements of banks, be revised, so as to make it more nearly conform to the national law. There should be more frequent examinations and more frequent statements of condition, and they should not be made at the stated time set out by the law, but should be made, when, in the opinion of the examiner, it would seem best, restricting the examination and statement to not more than four times a year. I heartily approve the sensible and business like recommendations of this officer.

THE LABOR BUREAU. The very able report of the commismissioner of labor is before you. I believe it to be one of the most valuable and thorough reports ever made in the state. I hope the legislature will instate. I hope the legislature will increase the contingent fund of this office to at least \$1,200. The bureau is necessary to the state, and to obtain the information required a larger sum is really necessary. The amount now allowed is entirely inadequate, and to obtain the information given in the report the commissioner has expended one-third of his salary. By reason of there being no statistics heretofore collected, or information obtained the convenient being no statistics horetofore collected, or information obtained, the commissioner has been compelled to commence the work from the very beginning. Numerous, and in fact daily, inquiries are made from every section of the country at the executive office for this information, which, for the first time within this state, has been intelligibly collected. In this era of progress in Weat Virginia this careful, accurate and painstaking information curate and pains-taking information will be of incalculable ald to the state. I hope it will be the pleasure of the leg-islature to enable the commissioner to complete within his term the work which he has mapped out as necessary to be done. to be done.

MINE INSPECTORS.

I submit the reports of the mine inspectors. By reason of the strike of last year and the general stagnation in business there was a falling off in the production of coal and coke. This falling off is only temporary. The outlook
for the state in the coal industry is most
promising and the coming year bids
very fair to be a good year. I have to a
sufficient extent already discussed this
industry and as the inspectors' reports
go into every detail, it will not be necessary for me to say envising further. essary for me to say anything further

THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Our progress in education has been remarkable. As this is a question of such vital importance to our people, and as we expend three-fifths of the taxes upon our schools, I ask your con sideration, at some length, of the school

question. In 1870 the average rate of levy for school and building purposes was 30 and .06 cents on the \$100. In 1894 in was 30 and .12 cents. Any system under which such a showing as this can under which such a showing as this can be made is not a poor one. In the main features, our system is a good one, but it has been added to, amended and changed, in so many ways, by the various legislatures, that it is ambiguous in its details, obscure in its operations, unjust, and very often unduly cumbersome. I believe that the whole school law should be intelligently and comprehensively revised as a whole. I do not believe that the isolated amendments will reach the objections to it.

In the matter of school supervision the law is virtually ineffective. The schools have grown so numerous that legitimate supervision of them by the superintendent is almost farcical. In the first piace, the pay of the county superintendent is utterly inadequate and, he, in effect, does nothing and can do nothing. To do the work required of him at all thoroughly, will take the whole of his time for the whole year. In the second place, the county super-intendent is amenable to no one, and noone can displace him, or compel him to do his duty. He should be amena-ble to, and under the supervision of

some higher power having power to re-move him for neglect of cuty.

Again, the district lovy is the unit of taxation. Very often this produces in-equality and absolute unfairness in the equalty and absolute unfairness in the same county. Let the county levy be the unit of taxation. This will produce longer schools all over the state, and better pay for the teachers and bear equally on all parts of the county. This subject is of great importance, as three-fourths of our children receive their education, in these districts with neation in these district or village

schools. Again, the independent school dis-trict has gotten to be an abuse, and vir-tually defeats the fundamental constitu-tional idea of the law which says "The legislature shall provide by a general law a thorough and efficient system of irea schools." The process by which these independent school districts are schooly. brought into existence is simply the abuse of the power which the richer part of the cointy has over the poorer part thereof. The votors of a rich com-munity holding the voting power of the district, selfishly form a district to themselves and exclude from its benethemselves and exclude from its benefits those who happen to live across the line, in the poorer section of the district. Thus, the richer portion of the district divides itself from the rest of the district and uses for its own solfsh interests the improvements which in all likelihood have been given it by the interests the improvements which in all likelihood have been given it by the outlying country. In a majority of instances, the independent district system is opposed to the honest and equal advance of the free schools, and is wrong and selfishly unjust to a large part of the people who pay taxes.

This independent district system is attory unjust to the poorer parts of the state, and this proposition very largely applies to the whole free school system. The rich cities and counties virtually receive the bouelits from the free school system whilst the poorer

counties are left out. This is not right.
The system should be as universal as possible.
The governor here submits a table from the school report showing the apparent injustice of the system.

NORMAL SCHOOLS.

The report of the normal schools is

before you. The report goes into care-

ful detail, and shows the work done,

and the estimates for appropriations.
The work of the normal schools seems to have been well done, and no density ment of the state government should have greater encouragement. The number of pupils attending last year was 1,055. The amount expended in the administration of these schools was ministration of these schools, was

OTHER MATTERS. The governor reviews at length the work of the historical society, and West Virginia's part in the World's Fair, congratulating the state on the fact that the showing made there has been of untoid advantage in attracting the attention of the outside world to her resources. He recommends an appropriation for a proper state exhibit at the Battimore contennial exposition in 1807.

He call attention to the great increase

in criminal charges and says: From

He call attention to the great increase in criminal charges and says: From any some time experience in the practice of criminal law, I am of opinion, that the excessive criminal charges largely result from the following reasons: Many justices of the peace, and constables have a custom of institution felony cases, which are not in fact felony cases, which are small misdemeanors, and upon trial the verdict of the jury will be for misdemeanor. This result is well known at the time the cases are instituted and the felony charge was made for the purpose of making large costs payable out of the state treasury. This is done in a vast number of instances. In some cases there is no ground for the charge even, before the justice, and the cases are dismissed before the justice and the costs are charged. In many instances it is plain collusion between the justice of the peace and the constable, and it is well known that the charge cannot be sustained even before the justice. The above described practices alone cost the state thousands of dollars, and they are the chief causes of the large criminal charges. dollars, and they are the chief causes of the large criminal charges. The remedy is to enact legislation providing that under a justice's commitment, an in-dictment and trial in the circuit court dictment and trial in the circuit court for felony and a verdict for misdemeanor, that these costs should not be payable out of the state treasury. This will have a two-fold effect. In the first case, the small misdemeanor costs will not pay the parties engaged in this practice. In the second place, the costs being paid by the county, these people will be more careful in instituting criminal proceedings as the charces are to be paid out of the county and they will be deterred from this practice by the fact that the people interested in county matters will resent this action, and swill look after those who add to the burdens of the county which are the burdens most plainly seen and understood. Another potent cause of large criminal other potent cause of large criminal charges is the conveyance of criminals to the ponitentiary by the sherils. This will aggregate in a year a very large sum. The sheriff has a good allarge sum. The sherill has a goon allowance for each prisoner so conveyed. He has costs, fees, and expenses, largely in excess of the actual cost of the transportation of the prisoner, and in a large county, one of the greatest emoluments of the sherifl arises from the conveyance of prisoners to the penitentiary.

conveyance of prisoners to the peni-tentiary.

Again, the stenographers of the crim-inal courts have been used to an extent never contemplated by the law making powers. In some circuits, every case, no matter how unimportant, and when there is no possibility of its being carried to a higher court, is reported, charged for, and paid for by the state. I am informed that in one circuit the stenographer receives greater emolistenographer receives greater emolu-ment than the judge who presides. At the rate this practice is going the court stenographers will next year cost the state ten thousand dollars.

NATIONAL GUARD.

Governor MacCorkle reviews at length the part taken by the state militia during the strikes the past year, and gives a complete history of these occurrences. He commends the action of the troops. Of the national guard he says, in

part:
The present militia law is utterly insufficient. It does not give sufficient power to compel discipline, and it is utterly ineffective in all of the requirements of enlistment and of punishment for the infraction of military duty. This is very hurtful to real discipline, and prevents the guard attaining that degree of discipline demanded by the service. A new law is necessary. To that end, a military board has convened, and has formulated a law, which, with some formulated a law, which, with some minor changes, will be laid before you. The present pay of the national guard in actual service is too small, and the term of encampment for drill is entirely term of encampment for drill is entirely too brief. The men who compose the national guard, in most instances, are men who make their own living by work, and, when, in the arduous and often-times dangerous service of the state, they should at least receive living wages. The present pay is about forty cents per man for the soldier. This should be increased. Whilst I believe in the absolute government of this cents per man for the soldier. This should be increased. Whilst I believe in the absolute government of this country by the civil authorities, still, good men cannot close their eyes to the fact that forces are at work in our country, and exigencies may arise any day which may require the vigorous and timely action of the military. We have passed through such a crisis in the last year. In common with many other states our state has had to deal with lawlessness and riot. Whilst sympathizing with many of the men in their troubles, and regretting most exceedingly the occasion. I felt constrained to call out all the available forces of the state and uphold the law. This was done without regard to public clausor, and the property of citizens, as well as the good name of the state, preserved. The service rendered by the national guard, under the most trying circumstances, was worthy of the trained soldier; for which efficient service I have returned

under the most trying circumstances, was worthy of the trained soldier; for which efficient service I have returned my thanks to the officers and soldiers. The muster rolls and records of the soldiers who served in the Union army during the war are worn out and in many instances are illegible. This should not be. When these records become illegible there is destroyed the history of the service of every soldier from this state engaged in the war on the Federal side. These records should be copied and printed. Nearly every state in the Union has long since done this, and only irreparable loss can come from further delay. I think that simple duty to the soldier will cause this to be done at once.

TELEGRAPH AND EXPRESS COMPANIES.

The law in reference to telegraph and express companies is very deficient, and the present provisions providing that those companies shall pay into the treasury a tax of 2 per cent on the gross amount of charges and freights, or receipts for dispatches and messages, is not fair to the state. The whole amount of state taxes from the Adams A few Pennies

on the one hand-ruined garments on the other. That will be the result of your trying to save money by using poor, cheap washing-powders, instead of Pearline. Just consider. How much could you save in a year if you bought the cheapest and most worthless? And how far would it go toward pay-ing for the things ruined in a single month? You can't save anything by buying cheap wash, ing-powders. The way to to use what has been that is save money in washing is proved to be absolutely safe. That is Pearline. Millions use it, 47

## THE STATE OF THE S A Starving Man

is said to be not over particular what he cats—but if he Can get Marvin's CharmSodaCrackers

anywhere handy,

he wont eat anything else. Byery grocer has them.

Weak, Nervous Men!

PERFECT MANHOOD RESTORED

Dr. N. E. WOOD. Progident, CHICAGO MEDICAL & SURGICAL INSTITUTE, 30 Van Buren St. Chicago, III.

Express Company amounted in this Express Company amounted in this state last rear to the small sum of \$366.85, and from the United States Express Company to \$382.10, and the state tax from telegraph companies amounted to only \$412.23.

The vast business carried on by these institutions is too well known, and it is plain to be seen that for the immense amount of profit which is received by these companies, they should pay a greater tax to the state and counties.

The tax assessed by the county offi-

The tax assessed by the county offi-cers is utterly too small, and not in any-wise commensurate with the amount of business which the companies do.

I suggest to the legislature that express, telegraph and telephone companies shall make regular reports to the board of public works, in about the same detail as is now required of railroad companies, and that the board of

public works assess them for taxation just as they do the railroads.

I do not mean to make indiscriminate war on corporations, but believe that the present basis is unjust to the people of this state. of this state.

THE CAR TRUST. I desire to call attention to the car

trust and car lease system which has of late become quite popular with railroads. I am well aware that our state needs railroads with all of their vast developing influence, and my whole course, in public, as well as in private life, has been in the direction of liberal railroad legislation. Yet I believe, that all of the interests of this state, whether cor-porate or private, should bear their equal share of taxation. I am perporate or private, should bear their equal share of taxation. I am persuaded that the vast property held by the railroads of this state under the system of car leases or car trusts, should pay its fair tax to the state. Not until this is done will the legislature comply with the mandate of the constitution, which says that all property shall be taxed.

I suggest to the legislature the advis-I suggest to the legislature the advisability of the taxation of sleeping cars. So far, in this state the sleeping car system has escaped taxation. There is no reason for this. The sleeping car companies have a monopoly. They charge good prices for accommodating the traveling public, and charce the railroads a good round sum for every mile their cars are hauled.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

I call the attention of the legislature to the law governing insurance companies, and ask that careful attention be given to the recommendation of the auditor. For quite a number of years, West Virginia has borne an unenviable notoriety by reason of her issuing "wild cat" insurance charters. The law should be changed so as to

The law should be changed so as to take away from the secretary of state the power to issue insurance charters until after examination and approval by the auditor, or some other official, empowered to make examination of their financial standing. The auditor should also have absolute power to wind up companies which are found to be insolvent.

be insolvent.

I very earnestly agree with the auditor that the whole insurance law be revised. It is entirely out of date and behind the times.

BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATIONS. This is an era of building and loan associations. Honestly and conservatively managed they are of great and peculiar benefit to the people. When they are not so managed, from the fact that they deal largely with the people that they deal largely with the people who do not understand the details of business, and who are not able to bear financial losses, they cause great and lasting harm. As the law now stands, any company of men, without capital, honesty, or business experience, may organize a building and loan association, advertise largely, send out agents, and gather in thousands of dollars. \*

\* If a law is not passed placing these associations under the control of the state, certain and great injury will

the state, certain and great injury will be visited upon thousands of our people. The governor recommends revision of the fish and game laws to make them of greater force in order there. greater force in order that the game may be better preserved.

He also recommends an appropria-tion for the state's counsel in the bound-ary case of Maryland against West Vir-ginia.

THE ROAD SYSTEM. The road system of this state is utterly

bad and thousands of dollars are yearly spent by us in constructing mere temporary roads which are washed away by the first season's rain. I hope the legislature will ravise the whole system and introduce a system of constructing permanent reads. I have some views upon this subject but am informed that the subject will be so carefully gone into by the legislature that I will refrain from presenting them at this time. NOTARIES PUBLIC.

I very earnestly renew the recommendation of my distinguished predecessor as to notaries public. They decessor as to notaries public. They should be appointed for a term, and should only be appointed upon certain legal qualifications. This is very important, as great injury has been done to the state by the promiscuous appointment for life of people who become oftentime utterly incompetent and unable to perform the duties required of

THE VIRGINIA LAND GRANT BOOKS.

I report on this matter, that the sum of eight thousand dollars appropriated by the last legislature for the copying of the land grant books, has been ex-pended, and that the work is not yet

completed.
Twenty-eight thousand (28,000) grants Twenty-eight thousand (28,000) grants have been procured by copying the books of the register of the land office of Virginia. The contract with the register of Virginia, is a very good one, and the amount necessary to complete the work, including grants and surveys, will be about eight thousand five hundred dollars (\$8,500). This amount should, by all means, be appropriated.

\*\*LLEGAL VOTING.\*\* ILLEGAL VOTING.

Considerable space in the message is

devoted to the matter of illegal voting. He points out the evils, and concludes as follows:

as follows:

I recommend that the present penalty for the sale of a vote at an election be done away with, and that in lieu thereof there shall be substituted the disfranchisement and ineligibility to office of a voter found guilty of selling his vote. This penalty, backed by a strong, honest, public opinion, will have a zood effect in this state and country. The penitentiary is the penalty to-day for this crime, but the penitriary has no terrors for a man bad enough to sell his vote. Let him who commits this great crime and sells his birthright, be a political Pariah. Truth and good taste direct me to say that these words are not intended for a legislature differing from me in political faith, but would bave been spoken just as earnestly to a body composed of a majority of my own political triends. my own political triends.

NO PARTISAN FEELING. The message concluded as follows:

I am well aware that the difference n political faiths between the majority of the logislature and the governor of this state, has been expected to cause strained relations between the departstrained relations between the departments, and it has been expected that I would interpose objections to legislation passed by the majority, whatever might be the character of that legislation. I wish to impress upon the legislature that such is not my disposition. Whilst holding vigorously to the political doctrines of the minority, I have long since learned that all the patriotism does not lie in one party to these. ism does not lie in one party to the ex-clusion of the other, and that whilst pursuing different paths, both parties are striving to a common end, the good of the state.

Knowing that my ultimate aim in Anowing that my ultimate aim is official matters is the good of the sts and believing that the majority of the legislature has the same end in whe any legislation enacted by it will blooked upon by me, with the greaterespect, whatever may be my personal views. If I believe that such legislation is wise and for the well-being and respect, whatever may be my personations. If I believe that such legislation is wise, and for the well-heing and advancement of the state, it will be approved by me, and whatever influence may have, will be exerted to its full free and honest execution. On the other hand, if I believe that each legislation is not wholesome for the state, is shall interpose my objection, be is worth little or much.

Believing that the same feeling and mates this legislature, I cheerfully load forward to your work, and hope that your labors will have the effect of assisting largely in making this state the neer of her sisters, in material prosperity, and in the intelligence and patriolism of her citizens. It seems to me

of her citizens. It seems to me that this task, for this generation, will be easy, as the state has within her bor-ders nearly everything which can make

a people happy, or a state powerful.

No state will respond more rapidly in material progress to good legislation and my approval or disapproval of any act of the legislature will have for it sole object the welfare of our young vigorous, and growing state.
In conclusion, I wish each of yous pleasant session and a sate return to your homes. William A. McCorker.

Children Cry for

Pitcher's Castoria.